

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DIAGNOSTIC MULTICAST SWITCHING

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application contains material related to the following
commonly assigned U.S. Patent Applications incorporated herein by
reference:

 Serial No. _____ filed _____ for "SYSTEM
AND METHOD FOR REDUNDANT PATH CONNECTIONS IN DIGITAL
10 COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK"

 Serial No. _____ filed _____ for
"BIDIRECTIONAL LINE SWITCH RING SYSTEM AND METHOD"

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 1. Field of the Invention

 This inventions relates generally to digitally wrapped
communications and, more particularly, a system and method for
selectively directing and controlling communications to, and from, an
integrated circuit (IC) relay.

20 2. Description of the Related Art

 Fig. 1a is a schematic block diagram of a bidirectional line
switch ring (prior art). Communication networks often connect nodes with
bidirectional communications, to form a ring of nodes. One well-known
example is the synchronous optical network (SONET). Bidirectional line
25 switch rings are a method of SONET transport where part of the
communications are sent clockwise over a first fiber and the rest of the
communications are sent counter-clockwise over a second fiber.

Fig. 1b is a schematic block diagram of Fig. 1a where the ring has been broken due to a faulty fiber or broken node (prior art). Protection fibers 10 and 12 are shown that heal the ring by permitting communications to travel around the ring in the opposite direction.

5 Protection fiber systems can be enabled in software, however, the solution is complex and requires a complete knowledge of the network fiber system before installation. Alternately, redundant nodes can be provided in the network. However, the hardware can be expensive. Further, the solutions must be done at the box or system level. This type
10 of redundancy can be a problem where space and power consumption are concerns. There is no standard practice redundancy practice in the implementation of BLSR networks.

Of course, not all bidirectional communication systems are configured as rings. Regardless of configuration, however, testing and
15 link diagnostic procedures are required when communications become degraded. The troubleshooting communications links is often a cumbersome task. Typically, normal communication must be interrupted and test equipment must be inserted into the link, sometimes in two locations. Then, diagnostic programs are run to test the link. These test
20 methods are intrusive and disruptive to normal operations. Further, these procedures require special equipment set up and the attention of personnel, making it difficult to immediately react to problems in the link. All the above-mentioned problems are compounded by the fact that communication node relays are typically enabled on printed circuit boards
25 with a limited number of access points.

It would be advantageous if a communication link could be tested without inserting diagnostic test equipment into the link.

It would be advantageous if the relay nodes in a communications link were equipped with functions to enable diagnostic testing.

It would be advantageous if the communication flow and processes through the relay could be simply modified for testing purposes.

Further, it would be advantageous if communication relay node diagnostic testing could be enabled through a programmable node interface.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention is an IC relay device system that makes use of programmable features to set the active data paths through the device and to monitor the possible data paths for integrity. In addition to this, it is possible to connect any input data path to any output data path while bypassing, or not, the internal circuitry. In this manner, network diagnostics and board level debug operations are made possible. More specifically, the invention has two inputs and outputs, as well as two main blocks within the device, one for encoding and one for decoding. The input, output, and block connections are programmable. The programmable features permit communication to be selectively routed and selectively operated upon. Thus, the normal communication flow can be redirected for diagnostic purposes, and returned to normal operation with simple program instructions.

A diagnostic multicast (one to many) crossbar switching method is also provided for use in an IC digital communication relay device. The method comprises: establishing a first and second input path to receive communications; establishing a first and second output path to supply communications; selectively passing communications from the first input to the first and second outputs; selectively passing communications from the second input to the first and second outputs; selectively decoding received communications; and, selectively encoding supplied communications. Additional details of the IC relay device and method of the present invention are presented below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Fig. 1a is a schematic block diagram of a bidirectional line switch ring (prior art).

Fig. 1b is a schematic block diagram of Fig. 1a where the ring has been broken due to a faulty fiber or broken node (prior art).

Fig. 2 is a detailed schematic block diagram of the present invention IC digital communications relay device.

Fig. 3 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring a specific implementation of the relay device.

Fig. 4 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the second mode of relay device operation.

Fig. 5 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the third mode of relay device operation.

Fig. 6 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the fourth mode of relay device operation.

Fig. 7 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the fifth mode of relay device operation.

Fig. 8 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the sixth mode of relay device operation.

5 Fig. 9 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the seventh mode of relay device operation.

Fig. 10 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the eighth mode of relay device operation.

10 Fig. 11 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the tenth mode of relay device operation.

Fig. 12 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the twelfth mode of relay device operation.

Fig. 13 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the thirteenth mode of relay device operation.

15 Fig. 14 is a flowchart depicting an alternate method for diagnostic multicast crossbar switching in an integrated circuit (IC) digital communication relay device.

Fig. 15 is a flowchart depicting an alternate method for diagnostic multicast crossbar switching in an integrated circuit (IC) digital communication relay device.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 2 is a detailed schematic block diagram of the present invention IC digital communications relay device to enable diagnostic
5 multicast switching. The figure illustrates the available connections within the device. Connections can be made for the redundant configurations and for many different loopbacks to aid in diagnosing connectivity within the network.

The relay device 100 comprises a first input port on line 102,
10 a first output port on line 104, a second input port on line 106, and a second output port on line 108. Also included is a decoder 110 having an input on line 112 to accept communications. The decoder 110 has an output on line 114 to supply decoded and corrected communications. An encoder 116 has an input on line 118 and an output on line 120 to supply
15 encoded communications. In the simplest form, the encoding and decoding operations are parity data. Alternately, the communications are encoded and decoded with forward error correction (FEC), such as the Reed-Solomon (RS) algorithm, or the equivalent.

A switch system 122 has an input on line 124 to accept
20 switching commands for selectively connecting the input ports 102/106, output ports 104/108, decoder 110, and encoder 116. Although not explicitly shown, the various switch points inside the switch system 122 are all controlled by commands accepted on line 124.

Fig. 3 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring a specific
25 implementation of the relay device 100. In some aspects of the invention, the switch system 122 accepts a first mode command on line 124 and in

response connects the first input port on line 102 to the decoder input on line 112. The decoder output on line 114 is connected to the first output port on line 104. In addition, the switch system 110 connects the second input port on line 106 to the encoder input on line 118, and the encoder
5 output on line 120 to the second output port on line 108. This first mode of operation is a typical operating mode.

Fig. 4 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the second mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the second mode command on line 124 and in response connects the first input
10 port on line 102 to the first output port on line 104. The switch system 122 also connects the second input port on line 106 to the second output port on line 108.

Fig. 5 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the third mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the
15 third mode command on line 124 and in response connects the first input port on line 102 to the second output port on line 108. The switch system 122 also connects the second input port on line 106 to the first output port on line 104.

Fig. 6 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the fourth mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the
20 fourth mode command on line 124 and in response connects the first input port on line 102 to the second output port on line 108 and to the first output port on line 104.

Fig. 7 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the fifth mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the
25 fifth mode command on line 124 and in response connects the second

input port on line 106 to the second output port on line 108 and to the first output port on line 104.

Fig. 8 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the sixth mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the sixth mode command on line 124 and in response connects the first input port on line 102 to the decoder input on line 112. The switch system 122 connects the decoder output on line 114 to the encoder input on line 188. Also, the encoder output on line 120 is connected to the second output port on line 108.

Fig. 9 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the seventh mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the seventh mode command on line 124 and in response connects the second input port on line 106 to the decoder input on line 112. The switch system 122 connects the decoder output on line 114 to the encoder input on line 118. Also, the encoder output on line 120 is connected to the first output port on line 104.

Fig. 10 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring an eighth mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the eighth mode command on line 124 and in response connects the first input port on line 102 to the decoder input on line 112. The switch system 122 connects the decoder output on line 114 to the encoder input on line 118. Also, the encoder output on line 120 is connected to the first output port on line 104. A ninth mode not shown would be similar to the eighth mode, except that the decoder input is connected to the second input 106 and the encoder output connected to the second output on line 108.

Fig. 11 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the tenth mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the tenth mode command on line 124 and in response connects the first input port on line 102 to the encoder input on line 118. The switch system 122 connects the encoder output on line 120 to the decoder input on line 112. The decoder output on line 114 is connected to the first output port on line 104. An eleventh mode not shown would be similar to the tenth mode, except that the encoder input is connected to the second input 106 and the decoder output connected to the second output on line 108.

Fig. 12 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the twelfth mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the twelfth mode command on line 124 and in response connects the first input port on line 102 to the decoder input on line 112. The switch system 122 connects the decoder output on line 114 to the encoder input on line 118 and the second output on line 108. The encoder output on line 120 is connected to the first output port on line 104.

Fig. 13 is a simplified depiction of Fig. 2 featuring the thirteenth mode of relay device 100 operation. The switch system 122 accepts the thirteenth mode command on line 124 and in response connects the first input port on line 102 to the encoder input on line 118. The switch system 122 connects the encoder output on line 120 to the decoder input on line 112 and the second output on line 108. The decoder output on line 114 is connected to the first output port on line 104.

Fig. 14 is a flowchart depicting a method for diagnostic multicast crossbar switching in an integrated circuit (IC) digital communication relay device. Although the method is depicted as a series

of numbered steps for clarity, no order should be inferred unless explicitly stated. The method begins with Step 200. Step 202 establishes a first and second input path to receive communications. Step 204 establishes a first and second output path to supply communications. Step 206
5 selectively passes communications from the first input to the first and second outputs. Step 208 selectively passes communications from the second input to the first and second outputs. Step 210 selectively decodes received communications. Step 212 selectively encodes supplied communications.

10 In a first mode of operation, Step 210 decodes communications received at the first input, and supplies the decoded communications at the first output. Step 212 encodes communications received at the second input and supplies the encoded communications at the second output.

15 In a second mode of operation, Step 206 passes communications received at the first input to the first output. Step 208 passes communications received at the second input to the second output.

 In a third mode of operation, Step 206 passes communications received at the first input to the second output. Step 208
20 passes communications received at the second input to the first output.

 In a fourth mode of operation, Step 206 passes communications received at the first input to the second output and to the first output.

 In a fifth mode of operation, Step 208 passes communications
25 received at the second input to the second output and to the first output.

In a sixth mode of operation, Step 210 decodes communications received at the first input. Step 212 encodes the decoded communications. Step 204 supplies the encoded communications at the second output.

5 In a seventh mode of operation, Step 210 decodes communications received at the second input. Step 212 encodes the decoded communications. Step 208 supplies the encoded communications at the first output.

10 In an eighth mode of operation, Step 210 decodes communications received at the first input. Step 212 encodes the decoded communications. Step 208 supplies the encoded communications at the first output.

15 In a ninth mode of operation, Step 210 decodes communications received at the second input. Step 212 encodes the decoded communications. Step 208 supplies the encoded communications at the second output.

20 In a tenth mode of operation, Step 212 encodes communications received at the first input. Step 210 decodes the decoded communications. Step 208 supplies the encoded communications at the first output.

In an eleventh mode of operation, Step 212 encodes communications received at the second input. Step 210 encodes the decoded communications. Step 208 supplies the encoded communications at the second output.

25 In a twelfth mode of operation, Step 212 decodes communications received at the first input. Step 208 supplies decoded

communications at the second output. Step 210 encodes the decoded communications. Step 208 also supplies the encoded communications at the first output.

In a thirteenth mode of operation, Step 210 encodes
5 communications received at the first input. Step 208 supplies encoded communications at the second output. Step 212 decodes the encoded communications. Step 208 also supplies the decoded communications at the first output.

Fig. 15 is a flowchart depicting an alternate method for
10 diagnostic multicast crossbar switching in an integrated circuit (IC) digital communication relay device. The method begins with Step 300. Step 302 receives a first communication from a first node. A node is defined herein to be a communication partner transmitter or receiver. Step 304 selectively decodes the first communication and supplies it to a
15 second node. Step 306 selectively passes the first communication to the second node. Step 308 selectively passes the first communication to the first node. Step 310 selectively decodes the first communication, encodes the first communication, and supplies the first communication to the first node.

20 In some aspects of the invention, Step 312 receives a second communication from the second node. Step 314 selectively encodes the second communication and supplies it to the first node. Step 316 selectively passes the second communication to the first node. Step 318 selectively passes the second communication to the second node. Step 320
25 selectively encodes the second communication, decodes the second

communication, and supplies the second communication to the second node.

In some aspects of the invention, the device includes an encoder and a decoder having inputs and outputs, in which the first node
5 has input and output ports, and in which the second node has input and output ports. Selectively decoding the first communication and supplying it to a second node in Step 304 includes connecting the first node output port to the decoder input and connecting the decoder output to the second node input port.

10 In some aspects, selectively passing the first communication to the second node in Step 306 includes connecting the first node output port to the second node input port.

In some aspects, selectively passing the first communication to the first node in Step 308 includes connecting the first node output port
15 to the first node input port.

In some aspects of the invention, selectively decoding the first communication, encoding the first communication, and supplying the first communication to the first node in Step 310 includes connecting the first node output port to the decoder input, connecting the decoder output
20 to the encoder input, and connecting the encoder output to the first node input port.

In some aspects, selectively encoding the second communication and supplying it to the first node in Step 314 includes connecting the second node output port to the encoder input and
25 connecting the encoder output to the first node input port.

In some aspects of the invention, selectively passing the second communication to the first node in Step 316 includes connecting the second node output port to the first node input port.

In some aspects, selectively passing the second
5 communication to the second node in Step 318 includes connecting the second node output port to the second node input port.

In some aspects, selectively encoding the second communication, decoding the second communication, and supplying the second communication to the second node in Step 320 includes connecting
10 the second node output port to the encoder input, connecting the encoder output to the decoder input, and connecting the decoder output to the second node input port.

An IC relay and switching method have been presented that integrate diagnostic features and line monitoring support, to aid with
15 switching decisions and network troubleshooting. This invention makes use of programmable features that allow the user to set the active data paths through the device and to monitor the possible data paths for integrity. In addition to this, it is possible to connect any input data path to any output data path while selectively bypassing the internal circuitry
20 to aid in network diagnostics as well as board level debug operations. Examples of a few particular relay switch combinations have been presented above. Other combination are also possible. Further, although the mode commands have been depicted as being supplied from an external source, in some aspects of the invention, the modes of operation
25 are responsive to internal monitoring. The status of the FEC data at the input ports on the device can be monitored for loss of signal, loss of clock,

synchronization status (Loss of Frame and Out of Frame), and bit error rates (Signal Fail and Signal Degrade). In addition to this, several of the overhead bytes could also be used for switching purposes. The output ports are monitored for the presence of clock. The status of these

5 monitored items are made available to a microprocessor interface where they can be read by an external source or used internally. Other variations and embodiments of the inventor will occur to those skilled in the art.

WE CLAIM:

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